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[A Defence of the Conſtitutions of Government of the United States of America. By JOHN ADAMS, LL.D. and a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.]

*(Continued from our laſt.)*

OUR author next examines the opinion of M. TURGOT, "That an aſſembly of repreſentatives ſhould be choſen by the nation, and veſted with all the powers of government; and that this aſſembly, being the centre in which all authority is collected, ſhall be virtually deemed the nation." To ſtate the conſequences, and expoſe the abſurdity of this opinion, Mr. Adams takes a brief, but comprehenſive view of all thoſe countries in Europe in which the government may be called republican; and from this ſurvey, demonſtrates the neceſſity of different orders in a ſtate, and of an equilibrium between them. His reflections in the twenty-third letter are enlightened, ſpirited, and manly:

"As we have taken a curſory view of thoſe countries in Europe where the government may be called, in any reaſonable conſtruction of the word, republican, let us now pauſe a few moments, and reflect upon what we have ſeen.

"Among every people, and in every ſpecies of republics, we have conſtantly found a firſt magiſtrate, a head; a chief, under various denominations, indeed, and with different degrees of authority, with the title of ſtadtholder, burgomaſter, avoyer, doge, conſalloniero, preſident, ſyndick, mayor, alcade, capitaneo, governor, or king; in every nation we have met with a diſtinguiſhed officer: if there is no example in any free government any more than in thoſe which are not free, of a ſociety without a principal perſonage, we may fairly conclude that the body politic cannot ſubſiſt without one any more than the animal body without a head. If M. Turgot had made any diſcovery which had eſcaped the penetration of all the legiſlators and philoſophers who had lived before him, he ought at leaſt to have communicated it to the world for their improvement; but as he has never hinted at any ſuch invention, we may ſafely conclude that he had none; and therefore, that the Americans are not juſtly liable to cenſures for inſtituting governors.

"In every form of government we have ſeen a ſenate, or little council; a compoſition generally of thoſe officers of ſtate who have the moſt experience and power, and a few other members ſelected from the higheſt ranks and moſt illuſtrious reputations. On theſe leſſer councils, with the firſt magiſtrate at their head, generally reſts the principal burden of adminiſtration, a ſhare in the legiſlative as well as executive and judicial authority of government. The admiſſion of ſuch ſenates to a participation of theſe three kinds of power has been generally obſerved to produce in the minds of their members an ardent ariſtocratical ambition, graſping equally at the prerogatives of the firſt magiſtrate, and the privileges of the people, and ending in the nobility of a few families, and a tyrannical oligarchy: but in thoſe States where the ſenates have been debarred from all executive power, and confined to the legiſlative, they have been obſerved to be firm barriers againſt the encroachments of the crown, and often great ſupporters of the liberties of the people. The Americans then, who have carefully confined their ſenates to the legiſlative power, have done wiſely in adopting them.

"We have ſeen, in every inſtance, another and a larger aſſembly, compoſed of the body of the people, in ſome little States; of repreſentatives choſen by people in others; of members appointed by the ſenates, and ſuppoſed to repreſent the people, in a third ſort; and of perſons appointed by themſelves or the ſenate, in certain ariſtocracies, to prevent them from becoming oligarchies. The Americans then, whoſe aſſemblies are the moſt adequate, proportional, and equitable repreſentations of the people that are known in the world, will not be thought erroneous in appointing houſes of repreſentatives.

"In every republic, in the ſmalleſt and moſt popular, in the larger and more ariſtocratical, as well as in the largeſt and moſt monarchical, we have obſerved a multitude of curious and ingenious inventions to balance, in their turn, all thoſe powers, to check the paſſions peculiar to them, and to control them from ruſhing into thoſe exorbitancies to which they are moſt addicted; the Americans will then be no longer cenſured for endeavoring to introduce an equilibrium, which is much more profoundly meditated, and much more effectual for the protection of the laws, than any we have ſeen, except in England; we may even queſtion, whether that is an exception.

"In every country we have found a variety of orders, with very great diſtinctions. In America there are different orders of offices, but none of men; out of office all men are of the ſame ſpecies, and of one blood; there is neither a greater nor a leſſer nobility. Why then are they accuſed of eſtabliſhing different orders of men? To our inexpreſſible mortification we muſt have remarked that the people have preſerved a ſhare of power, or an exiſtence in the government, in no country out of England, except upon the tops of a few inacceſſible mountains, among rocks and precipices, in territories ſo narrow that you may ſpan them with an hand's breadth; where, living unenvied, in extreme poverty, chiefly upon paſturage, deſtitute of manufactures and commerce, they ſtill exhibit the moſt charming picture of life, and the moſt dignified character of human nature.

"Wherever we have ſeen a territory ſomewhat larger, arts and ſciences more cultivated, commerce flouriſhing, or even agriculture improved to any great degree, an ariſtocracy has riſen up in a courſe of time, conſiſting of a few rich and honorable families, who have united with each other againſt both the people and the firſt magiſtrate; wreſted from the former, by art and by force, all their participation in the government, and even inſpired them with ſo mean an eſteem of themſelves, and ſo deep a veneration and ſtrong attachment to their rulers, as to believe and confeſs them a ſuperior order of beings.

"We have ſeen theſe noble families, although neceſſitated to have a head, extremely jealous of his influence, anxious to reduce his power, and conſtrain him to as near a level with themſelves as poſſible, always endeavoring to eſtabliſh a rotation, by which they may all equally in turn be entitled to the pre-eminence, and equally anxious to preſerve to themſelves as large a ſhare of power as poſſible in the executive and judicial, as well as the legiſlative departments of the ſtate.

"Theſe patrician families have alſo appeared, in every inſtance, to be equally jealous of each other, and to have contrived, by blending lot and choice, by mixing various bodies in the elections to the ſame offices, and even by the horrors of an inquiſition, to guard againſt the ſin that ſo eaſily beſets them, of being wholly influenced and governed by a junto or oligarchy of a few among themſelves.

"We have ſeen no one government in which is a diſtinct ſeparation of the legiſlative from the executive power, and of the judicial from both, or in which any attempt has been made to balance theſe powers with one another, or to form an equilibrium between the one, the few, and the many, for the purpoſe of enacting and executing equal laws, by common conſent, for the general intereſt, excepting in England.

"Shall we conclude, from theſe melancholy obſervations, that human nature is incapable of liberty; that no honeſt equality can be preſerved in ſociety; and that ſuch forcible cauſes are always at work as muſt reduce all men to a ſubmiſſion to deſpotiſm, monarchy, oligarchy, or ariſtocracy?

"By no means,—We have ſeen one of the firſt nations in Europe, poſſeſſed of ample and fertile territories at home, and extenſive dominions abroad, of a commerce with the whole world, immenſe wealth, and the greateſt naval power which ever belonged to any nation, who have ſtill preſerved the power of the people, by the equilibrium we are contending for, by the trial by jury, and by conſtantly refuſing a ſtanding army. The people of England alone, by preſerving their ſhare in the legiſlature, at the expence of the blood of heroes and patriots, have enabled their kings to curb the nobility, without giving him a ſtanding army.

"After all, let us compare every conſtitution we have ſeen with thoſe of the United States of America, and we ſhall have no reaſon to bluſh for our country; on the contrary, we ſhall feel the ſtrongeſt motives to fall upon our knees in gratitude to heaven, for having been graciouſly pleaſed to give us birth and education in that country, and for having deſtined us to live under her laws! We ſhall have reaſon to exult, if we make our compariſon with England and the Engliſh conſtitution. Our people are undoubtedly ſovereign; all the landed and other property is in the hands of the citizens; not only their repreſentatives, but their ſenators and governors, are annually choſen; there are no hereditary title, honours, offices, or diſtinctions; the legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers are carefully ſeparated from each other; the powers of the one, the few, and the many, are nicely balanced in their legiſlatures; trials by jury are preſerved in all their glory, and there is no ſtanding army; the harbeas corpus is in full force; the preſs is the moſt free in the world; and, where all theſe circumſtances take place, it is unneceſſary to add, that the laws alone can govern.

In the ſubſequent letters Mr. Adams contemplates, with a critical and philoſophic eye, the moſt celebrated ſtates and commonwealths of antiquity, Carthage, Athens, Achaia, Crete, Corinth, Argos, Thebes, Crotona, Sybaris, Locris, and Rome; and at the ſame time delivers the opinions of the celebrated ancient and modern writers concerning the principles of government in general, and theſe governments in particular. The reſult of his reſearches is favorable to that diviſion of power which the Engliſh and the Americans have adopted, and which appears to reſt upon the authority, the experience, and the wiſdom of ages.

In the poſtſcript, Mr. Adams favors the public with the copy of a letter which he ſent to the Abbe de Mably when he declared his intention of writing on the American revolution. The adventurous ſpirit of the French literati is well known; who, truſting to the verſatility of their talents, which is often great, and to the correct elegance of their language, which is univerſally read, preſume to write on all ſubjects, foreign and domeſtic, human and divine, on a very ſlender acquaintance. Our author's requeſt to the Abbe to write upon American affairs was a piece of meer civility, and, as he informs us, "rather a deſire that he would not *expoſe himſelf*, by attempting a hiſtory that he was altogether unprovided for, than any formal requeſt that he ſhould write at all. We are obliged," continues Mr. Adams, "to any gentleman in Europe who favors us with his thoughts; but, in general, the theory of government is as well underſtood in America as it is in Europe; and by great numbers of individuals is every thing, relating to a free conſtitution, infinitely better comprehended than by the Abbe de Mably, or M. Turgot, amiable, learned, and ingenious as they were."

The preface to this work contains many excellent and manly ſentiments, worthy of an ancient Greek or Roman. The following obſervations, which form a panegyric on the Engliſh as well as American conſtitution, will ſerve as a ſpecimen:

"It is become a kind of faſhion among writers to admit, as a maxim, that, if you could be always ſure of a wiſe, active, and virtuous Prince, monarchy would be the beſt of governments. But this is ſo far from being admiſſible, that it will forever remain true that a free government has a great advantage over a ſimple monarchy. The beſt and wiſeſt Prince, by means of a freer communication with the people, and the greater opportunities to collect the beſt advice from the beſt of his ſubjects, would have an immenſe advantage in a free ſtate more than in a monarchy. A ſenate conſiſting of all that is moſt noble, wealthy, and able in the nation, with a right to counſel the crown at all times, is a check to miniſters, and a ſecurity againſt abuſes, that a body of nobles who never meet, and have no ſuch right, can never accompliſh. Another aſſembly, compoſed of repreſentatives, choſen by the people in all parts, gives the whole nation free acceſs, and communicates all the wants, knowledge, projects, and wiſhes of the nation, to government; excites an emulation among all claſſes, removes complaints, redreſſes grievances, affords opportunities of exertion to genius, though in obſcurity, and gives full ſcope to all the faculties of man; opens a paſſage for every ſpeculation to the legiſlature, to adminiſtration, and to the public; it gives an univerſal energy to the human character, in every part of the ſtate, which never can be obtained in a monarchy.

"There is a third particular which deſerves attention both from governments and people. The miniſters of ſtate, in a ſimple monarchy, can never know their friends from their enemies; cabals in ſecret undermine their influence, and blaſt their reputations. This occaſions a jealouſy ever anxious and irritated, which never thinks the government ſafe without an encouragement of informers and ſpies, throughout every part of the ſtate, who interrupt the tranquility of private life, deſtroy the confidence of families in their own domeſtics and one another, and poiſon freedom in its ſweeteſt retirements. In a free government, on the contrary, the miniſters can have no enemies of conſequence but among the members of the great or little council, where every man is obliged to take his ſide, and declare his opinion upon every queſtion. This circumſtance alone, to every manly mind, would be ſufficient to decide the preference in favor of a free government. Even ſecrecy, where the executive is entire in one hand, is as eaſily and ſurely preſerved in a free government as in a ſimple monarchy; and as to diſpatch, all the ſimple monarchies of the whole univerſe may be defied to produce greater or more examples of it than are to be found in Engliſh hiſtory."

The celebrated Mr. Hume uſed to call Dr. Franklin "the firſt fruits of America." The American revolution has given elaſticity and energy to the minds of the inhabitants, has called forth talents and abilities of every kind, and produced a more copious harveſt than the ſolitary "firſt fruits" obſerved by Mr. Hume ſeemed to indicate. A Copley and a Weſt have obtained the honors of the pencil: Dwight, Barlow, and Trumbull, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in poetry; Belknap and Ramſay in hiſtory; Jefferſon has excelled in philoſophical reſearches; Paine in political ſpeculations; and to theſe names, known and appretiated by the learned world, that of Mr. Adams will be added, who, in the work before us, diſcovers an extent of learning, an acuteneſs of reflection, and a maſculine ſpirit, which few ambaſſadors in any court of Europe poſſeſs, but which all of them would be proud to diſplay. Whatever opinion we may entertain of American ambition or policy, the muſes are never at war; however the ſcale of empire riſes or falls, every lover of literature will rejoice that the arts are about to make the tour of the world; and that the ſame ſun of ſcience and taſte which gilded the eaſt with its orient rays, is now illuminating the weſt, and diffuſing warmth and ſplendour on regions that were formerly unknown to hiſtory, and remote from civilization.

## FAMILY COMPACT.

*Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs to the National Aſſembly.*

"Your committee having taken into their moſt ſerious conſideration the requiſition from the Court of Spain, demanding a categorical anſwer, touching our engagements, in conſequence of the Family Compact, have the honor to ſubmit to the wiſdom of the National Aſſembly, whether a ſtrict compliance with the ſaid requiſition would not be riſking too much under the preſent circumſtances of the kingdom, more eſpecially the nature of the queſtion being materially altered ſince the preliminary declarations between England and Spain, ſubſequent to the date of our deliberation on this point, affording us the pleaſing proſpect of a ſpeedy and amicable accommodation between the two powers; nevertheleſs, ſhould your beſt endeavours towards a happy termination fail, we hold ourſelves bound in honour to ſupport our ancient ally, in every ſuch right and claim as you ſhall deem reaſonable and juſt."

The laſt meſſenger to Madrid had orders to ſtay for the anſwer from the Spaniſh Court ten days, and no longer. On the expiration of the ninth day, Mr. Fitzherbert ſent notice to Count Florida Blanca that the meſſenger would certainly quit Madrid on the enſuing day. This occaſioned an immediate interview, and produced the declarations. It is evident from this, that the Spaniard only conſulted the convenience of the moment—only did it to prolong time—that he did it with great reluctance—and will wipe away the diſcharge with a war, if France can be brought to aſſiſt him.

## WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 9, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
*Secretary for the Department of War.*

## DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

### No. XXII.

*Intervenit deinde, his cogitationibus, avitum malum, regni cupido, atque inde fœdum certamen coortum.*

THE Queen-mother and the Guiſes, delayed no longer the opening of the States. They began by the profeſſion of faith, drawn up by the Sorbonne, conformably to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The Cardinal de Tournon, Preſident of the order of the Clergy, read it with a loud voice, and each of the deputies approved and adhered to it, upon oath: a precaution which they judged neceſſary to aſſure themſelves of the catholicity of thoſe who were to have a deliberative voice, in the general aſſembly. After this ſolemn act, the Chancellor propoſed, in the preſence of the King, the matters which were to be taken into conſideration. *At the inſtance of the Provinces, the three orders ſeparated, to examine the reſpective demands, and make report of their reſolutions.* But all this was merely theatrical: it was nothing but fareical ſcenery. The Guiſes knew, as well as the Conſtable de Montmorency, that the miniſtry could govern the kingdom, and nation at its will, as a Court or Supreme Executive always will, where it is checked only by a ſingle repreſentative aſſembly, eſpecially if that aſſembly have no authority but to adviſe. Nay, if it have Legiſlative authority, the majority in that aſſembly can only govern, by impoſing its own men on the Executive, in other words, by forcing the King to take their creatures into the miniſtry. So that the miniſtry and the majority in the National Aſſembly muſt always act in concert, and be agreed; and they generally are ſo, to the intolerable oppreſſion of the minority, as in this caſe. Reformation of government, and liberty of conſcience, and redreſs of grievances in religion, were ſubjects which the court had too much cunning to bring before the Aſſembly. That would have been, as the Conſtable expreſſed it, to have prepared a formidable oppoſition to themſelves. Had the point been then ſettled, that the States were a Legiſlative aſſembly; and had the queſtion of religion been brought fairly into deliberation and diſcuſſion before them, it is very probable that liberty of conſcience to the Hugonots, might have been the reſult, even in that age.—But theſe, as Davila ſays, were the ſmalleſt objects they had in view: all minds expected with much more ſolicitude, the iſſue of the detenſion of the Prince of Condé. Their doubts were ſoon reſolved by a declaration of council ſigned by the King, the Chancellor and all the grandees, except the Guiſes, who, as ſuſpected of partiality, affected not to appear in this affair. A commiſſion was eſtabliſhed for the trial of the Prince, with authority to render a definitive ſentence. De Thou, preſident, and Faye and Viole, counſellors of the Parliament of Paris, were the Judges—Bourdin, Attorney-General, Tillot, Secretary: All the interrogations and acts were done in the preſence of the Chancellor L'Hopital They heard the depoſitions of the priſoners of Amboiſe, Lyons and others. They made preparations to interrogate the Prince. He refuſed to anſwer, alledging that in quality of Prince of the blood, he acknowledged no other tribunal, than the Parliament of Paris. He demanded an aſſembly of all the chambers of Parliament; that the King ſhould be preſent in perſon, and that the twelve Peers ſhould have a voice, as well as the great officers of the crown, according to the ancient uſage. That he could not excuſe himſelf, for not remonſtrating againſt a proceeding ſo unheard of, and irregular, and from appealing to the King. This appeal was carried to council, and appeared authorized by reaſon, by the ordinary formalities, and by the cuſtoms of the kingdom. But the ſpirit of rivalry, which is the ſpirit of party, demanded a ſudden vengeance: a party at preſent triumphant, but doubtful whether it were at bottom the moſt powerful, were impelled by fear, as well as hatred, to wiſh a prompt deciſion. The appeal was declared null. But the Prince, having renewed it, and perſiſting in his proteſtations, the council, at the motion of the Attorney-General, pronounced that they ought to conſider the Prince as convicted, ſince he refuſed to anſwer to commiſſioners named by the King. In this manner they obliged him to ſubmit to interrogatories, and purſued the trial, without loſs of time, to final judgment.

The Princes of Bourbon, at the ſummit of misfortune, were very near expiating with their blood, the heinous crime of daring to ſtand in competition with the Guiſes, to patronize liberty of conſcience, and to ſhelter from perſecution the diſtreſſed Hugonots: as Manlius was precipitated from the Tarpeian Rock, for being the friend of the oppreſſed debtors, and the rival of Camillus and the Quintian family. Both were accuſed, it is true, with crimes againſt the ſtate. The ſplendor of the birth of the two Bourbons, and their perſonal merit, intereſted all France. Even their enemies pitied their deſtiny. The Guiſes alone, naturally enterprizing, purſued conſtantly their deſigns, without regard to the merit or quality of thoſe Princes, whether they judged ſuch an act of ſeverity abſolutely neceſſary, to the ſafety and tranquility of the kingdom, or whether, as their enemies ſuppoſed, they had nothing in view but the deſtruction of their rivals, and the eſtabliſhment of their own grandeur. They declared openly, that it was neceſſary by two ſtrokes, at the ſame time, to ſtrike off the heads of Hereſy and Rebellion. *Such is the ſpirit of ſophiſtry: and ſuch is the ſpirit of party.* The Queen-mother, although ſhe conſented ſecretly, and wiſhed that the reſolution taken at Amboiſe, of deſtroying the Princes, ſhould be executed, deſired nevertheleſs, that all the odium of it ſhould fall upon the Guiſes, as ſhe had always had the addreſs, to accompliſh. She propoſed to manage the two parties, for fear of thoſe unforeſeen events, which the inconſtancy of fortune might produce; and affected much grief and melancholly in her behaviour, and reſerve in her diſcourſe. She had even frequent conferences with the two Chatillons, the Admiral and Cardinal, in which ſhe appeared diſpoſed to ſeek ſome expedient, to extricate from danger the Princes of the blood. She amuſed in the ſame manner, the Dutcheſs of Montpenſier, a Princeſs full of the beſt intentions, an enemy of all diſſimulation, and who judged of the characters of others by the rectitude of her own. Her inclination to Calviniſm, and her intimate connections with the King of Navarre, had enabled her to commence and continue between that Prince and the Queen, a ſecret correſpondence. Theſe intrigues, although directly oppoſite to the conduct which the court held in public, were palliated with ſo much artifice, that the moſt clear-ſighted, could not unravel their genuine deſign, even when they reflected on the depths of the ſecrets of mankind, and the diverſity of intereſts and paſſions which ſerve as motives to their actions.

Already the commiſſioners had rendered their judgment againſt the Prince of Condé. They had condemned him, as convicted of high treaſon and rebellion, to be beheaded, before the palace of the King, at the hour of the aſſembly of the States General. They delayed the execution, only to draw into the ſame ſnare the Conſtable; who, in ſpight of the repeated inſtances of the court, ſtill delayed his journey to the States. They wiſhed to involve in the ſame proſcription the King of Navarre, but they had not proofs againſt him, ſufficient to ſatisfy their own creatures, when one morning the King, in dreſſing himſelf, fell all at once into a ſwoon, ſo deep and violent, that his officers believed him to be dead. He recovered his ſenſes, it is true: but his malady was judged to be mortal, and his life was deſpaired of. This fatal miſchance terrified the Guiſes. They preſſed the Queen mother, to execute the ſentence againſt the Prince of Condé, while the breath remained in the body of the King, and to take the ſame reſolution againſt the King of Navarre, to prevent all the revolutions which they might have to fear, in caſe of the King's death. They repreſented to her, with warmth, that this was the ſole means of preſerving the crown to her other infant children, and of diſſipating the ſtorm which menaced France: that, although the Conſtable was not arreſted, and in the preſent delicate circumſtances, it would not be prudent to ſeize him, yet that when they ſhould have no longer to fear, neither the credit, nor the pretenſions of the Princes of the blood, the Conſtable would be leſs formidable, as he would neither have the nobility in his intereſts nor the Hugonots of his party: that to deliberate in the moment of execution, and ſuſpend it in this critical ſituation of the King, would be to loſe the fruit of ſo many projects conducted to their end, with ſo much artifice and patience: that even the death of the King ought not to be an obſtacle, becauſe that brothers ſucceeding him of right, the ſame reaſons and the ſame intereſts ſtill ſubſiſted, both for them and their mother. The Queen who had known how to preſerve herſelf neuter, at leaſt in appearance, and who had not motives ſo urgent to precipitate meaſures, conſidered that under a minority, Kings might change their aſpect, and that the exceſſive grandeur of the Guiſes remaining without oppoſition, might become to her as formidable as the ambition of the Princes of the blood. Thus ſometimes by ſuppoſing the diſtemper of the King to be leſs dangerous, ſometimes by ſpreading favorable reports of a ſpeedy cure, ſhe gained time, delayed the execution of the Prince and reſerved the liberty of acting according to circumſtances, conformably to thoſe views, in which ſhe was confirmed by the councils of the Chancellor de L'Hoſpital. As ſoon as ſhe had known that the Kings life was in danger, ſhe requeſted the ſon of the Duke de Montpenſier, to conduct her ſecretly one night into the apartment of the King of Navarre, and in a long converſation which ſhe had with him, ſhe endeavored, with her ordinary diſſimulation, to perſuade him, that ſhe was very far from approving all that had paſſed, and wiſhed to act in concert with him, to oppoſe the ambition of the Guiſes. The Prince depended little on the ſincerity of theſe proteſtations: they had however an effect in the ſequel.—On the fifth of December the King died.

Charles the ninth, ſecond ſon of the Queen, ſucceeded to Francis the ſecond his brother.—He was but eleven years of age, and muſt have a tutor, and the Kingdom a regent.

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### *NEWYORK.*

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME.

BE IT KNOWN, That Robert Yates, John Lanſing, jun. Gulian Verplanck, Simeon De Witt, Egbert Benſon, and Melancton Smith, Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act appointing commiſſioners with power to declare the conſent of the Legiſlature of this State, that a certain territory within the juriſdiction thereof ſhould be formed into a new State," paſſed the ſixth day of March laſt, DO hereby by virtue of the powers to them granted for the purpoſe, declare the conſent of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, that the community now actually exerciſing independent juriſdiction, as the STATE OF VERMONT, be admitted into the United States of America, and that immediately from ſuch admiſſion all claim of juriſdicton of the State of New-York within the State of Vermont ſhall ceaſe, and thenceforth the perpetual boundary line between the State of New-York and the State of Vermont ſhall be as follows, viz. Beginning at the northweſt corner of the State of Maſſachuſetts, thence weſtward along the ſouth boundary of the townſhip of Pownall to the ſouthweſt corner thereof, thence northerly along the weſtern boundaries of the townſhip of Pownall, Bennington, Shaftſbury, Arlington, Sandgate, Rupert, Pawlett, Wells, and Poultney, as the ſaid townſhips are now held or poſſeſſed to the river commonly called Poultney river, thence down the ſame through the middle of the deepeſt channel thereof to Eaſt Bay, thence through the middle of the deepeſt channel of Eaſt Bay and the waters thereof to where the ſame communicate with Lake Champlain; thence through the middle of the deepeſt channel of Lake Champlain to the eaſtward of the iſlands called the Four Brothers, and the weſtward of the iſlands called Grand Iſle and Long Iſle, or the Two Heroes, and to the weſtward of the Iſle La Motte to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude. And the ſaid Commiſſioners do hereby declare the will of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, that if the Legiſlature of the State of Vermont ſhall on or before the firſt day of January, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, declare, that the State of Vermont ſhall, on or before the firſt day of June, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, pay to the State of New-York the ſum of thirty thouſand dollars, that immediately from ſuch declaration by the Legiſlature of the State of Vermont, all rights and titles to lands within the State of Vermont, under grants from the government of the late colony of New-York or from the State of New-York, except as herein after excepted, ſhall ceaſe; or, if the Legiſlature of the State of Vermont ſhall not elect to make ſuch declaration, then that, except in caſes where the grants from New-York were intended as confirmations of grants from New-Hampſhire, all rights and titles under grants from the government of the late colony of New-York, or from the State of New-York to lands within the State of Vermont which may have been granted by the governor of the late colony of New-Hampſhire ſhall ceaſe, and the boundaries according to which ſuch grants from the government of the late colony of New-Hampſhire have been held or poſſeſſed ſhall be deemed to be the true boundaries; and the ſaid commiſſioners do hereby further declare the will of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, that all rights and titles to lands within the State of Vermont under grants from the government of the late colony of New-York, or from the State of New-York and not granted by the government of the late colony of New-Hampſhire, ſhall be ſuſpended until the expiration of three years after the governor of the State of Vermont for the time being ſhall have been notified that a commiſſioner to be appointed by the State of New-York after the firſt day of January in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and to reſide and hold a public office at the city of Albany, ſhall have entered upon the execution of his office: And if within one year after ſuch notification there ſhall be delivered to ſuch commiſſioner, either the original or a certified abſtract containing the date, the names of the grantees, and the boundaries of a grant from New-York, and if thereupon, at any time before the expiration of the ſaid term of three years above mentioned, there ſhall be paid to ſuch commiſſioner at the rate of ten cents per acre for the whole or any parcel of the lands contained in ſuch grant from New-York, all right and title under ſuch grant ſhall, in reſpect to the lands for which payment ſhall be made, ceaſe, and a receipt under the hand and ſeal of ſuch commiſſioner ſpecifying the lands for which payment ſhall be made ſhall be evidence of the payment. And in default of delivering the original or ſuch certified abſtract of the grant to the commiſſioner within the ſaid term of one year for that purpoſe above limited, all right and title under the grant in reſpect of which there ſhall be ſuch default of delivery ſhall ceaſe, but where the original or certified abſtract of the grant ſhall be duly delivered to the commiſſioner, the right and title under the grant in reſpect to the lands for which payment ſhall not be made, ſhall remain, and ſuits for the recovery of ſuch lands may be proſecuted in the ordinary courſe of law, provided the ſuit be commenced within ten years after the ſtate of Vermont ſhall have been admitted into the union of the United States, otherwiſe the right and title under the grant from New-York, ſhall in ſuch caſe alſo ceaſe. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the ſaid commiſſioners have hereunto ſet their hands and affixed their ſeals the ſeventh day of October in the fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

ROBERT YATES (L. S.)
JOHN LANSING, jun. (L. S.)
GULIAN VERPLANCK (L. S.)
SIMEON DE WITT (L. S.)
EGBERT BENSON (L. S.)
MELANCTON SMITH (L. S.)

*Witneſſes.*
RICHARD VARICK,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
SAMUEL JONES,
ROBERT BENSON.

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### REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN the uſe of the word *merchant*, the people of this State differ from their ſiſter States and from the Engliſh nation. In its primitive ſenſe, this word ſignified any trader whatever; that is, any perſon who procured a living by buying and ſelling. But etymology can not be generally relied on, as leading to the true preſent ſignification of words, which depends wholly on national uſe. The word merchant, in modern practice, is applied only to *wholeſale traders*, and ſhould not be confounded with retailers or ſhopkeepers. It would not be very material how we uſe words in Connecticut, if no other people ſpoke the ſame language; but this State is but a little part of that great community, which uſes the ſame language; and no perſon will pretend that we have a right to impoſe new meanings upon words. At any rate it ſubjects us to an inconvenience; for when we uſe the word merchant in our local ſenſe, people abroad do not underſtand us, or if they do, they ſuppoſe us deficient in education.

The words *Shop* and *Store* are alſo confounded in our common practice, *Store* being uſed to ſignify every kind of building where goods are lodged for ſale or ſecurity. Hence we are under a neceſſity of introducing the diſtinction of *wholeſale ſtore* and *retail ſtore*. This trouble might be ſpared, by uſing the words according to their true ſenſe, viz. *ſhop* for the apartment or building where goods are *retailed*; and *ſtore* or *warehouſe* for a building where goods are depoſited in bulk. (*American Mercury.*)

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LONDON, Auguſt 9.

THE national colour in Ireland is *green*. The *national cockade* begins already to give the *green ſickneſs* to government and its emiſſaries.

On Saturday night laſt died of a fever, in Newgate, the Rev. Philip Withers, who was ſentenced to one year's impriſonment for a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert. He had many works of genius in contemplation that would have done honor to literature—and among the reſt was that much wanted publication, a Reviſion of Johnſon's Dictionary.

AUGUST 14—19.

In the Swediſh account of the two actions on the 4th and 9th ult. the defeat and the victory as ſtated in the Gazettes of Stockholm, we are informed, that the Ruſſians, in their firſt victory, had two ſhips of 100 guns each blown up, and five ſhips of the line diſabled. This, if it be true, is a conſiderable drawback on their triumph. In the

account of the brilliant atchievement of his Majesty on the 9th, the account states, that he took and destroyed seventy-five vessels, and that the Russians lost 5000 men. Such are the contradictory accounts; and so contradictory have been all the accounts published by the two powers! It is our duty to state them impartially; it will be for the judgement of our readers to discriminate.

The flame of liberty, which has spread so rapidly in France, seems to direct its next conflagration to the Pope's dominions, as we are assured on the credit of a gentleman just returned from Rome, that a label to the following purport was publicly placed round the neck of Pasquin, a few days before he left that city.

"More Freedom, a better government,
"And no Pope."

AUGUST 23.

When the last news came from Brussels, the town was a scene of anarchy and apprehension. It is thought that Van der Noot, and the Junto that compose his party, will soon fly the country, and the next letters will probably bring us the further information, that several of the provinces are preparing to send a deputation to Vienna, with an acknowledgment of King Leopold as their lawful sovereign.

We have already seen, that the Austrian troops have made considerable progress in recovering the country by force; that the Revolution is no longer countenanced, either openly or secretly, by Prussia and Holland; and that the people, as is usual, whenever they are oppressed, hating their present masters more than their former, are very generally disposed to facilitate the progress of the Austrians.

The Clergy finding Leopold disposed to restore to them their ancient usurpations over the minds and property of the people, are inclined to acknowledge his sovereignty. The restoration of the ancient constitution is indeed stipulated, but it is much to be feared that the people will derive little advantage from it, whatever the Aristocracy and the Clergy may do.—It is still more to be feared, that the Austrian troops, inflamed by the rancour which civil war never fails to inspire, will not conduct themselves, when re-possessed of the country, with the moderation which the interest of the King and the safety of the people equally require.

At all events, the proud column of Belgic independence must fall, and on the spot where it stood may be inscribed:—

"What the Spirit of Liberty was nobly rearing,
the Spirit of Superstition levelled with the dust."

There was a strong report yesterday at the West end of the town, of an unavoidable rupture between this country and France, who are said to have it seriously in meditation to adhere to the terms of the Family Compact, and support Spain in her present dispute with this country.

Gen. Bender, the Austrian commander, has addressed a circular letter to the people of Brabant, giving them the reasons for his acting hitherto on the defensive, as it was the wish of his master that no injury should happen to the farmers, before they had completed their corn harvest; he therefore gives them till the 12th of August to accept of the former propositions, which he says the States of Limburgh, Luxemburgh, Hainault, and Flanders, are well disposed to agree to; but if after the above time they persist in their present measures, they must expect no indulgence.

The Austrian provinces are still shackled by the hierarchical tyranny of pretended patriots, though in reality, bigotted tyrants. To emancipate these provinces from their present slavery, to restore their ancient and popular constitution and laws, and to give them a head from the house of Austria, seems to be the design of his Prussian Majesty.—Much as this would tend to the real advantage of the people, we are confident that it will be thwarted by prejudices of the strongest kind, and an opposition which force only can subdue.

Whether France will comply with the terms of the Family Compact is not yet certain. It is a point of great importance to determine; if on such a point therefore, we might be allowed to speculate, we should add, that the moment the French Assembly agree to renew the Family Compact, they destroy the whole fabric they have been rearing, and lay the foundation of civil commotions, which will ultimately end in favour of the King and his friends.

The conduct of Capt. Marshal, an English gentleman in the service of Russia during the late engagement, is equal to the most extraordinary efforts in our recollection. He fought his ship till she sunk to the water's edge; when a soldier flying to the colours to strike them, he shot the soldier dead, and she went down with her colours flying; he next swam to his friend Mr. Trevanion's ship, whom he unfortunately found dead; he then took the command, and fought her till she sunk also; and though there are as yet no certain hopes of him, there are great hopes of his having swam to shore, to share the honors and rewards to which, from his conduct, he is so justly entitled.

The right Hon. Edmund Burke, was, on Saturday last, elected one of the members to represent the borough of Malton, in Yorkshire.

PARIS, August 19.

*PASTORAL LETTER of the BISHOP of ANGERS.*

HAVING been favoured with an exact copy of the Pastoral letter of this celebrated Prelate we present our readers with a correct translation.

"*Michael Francois Count du Viviers de Lorry*, by the Divine Mercy, and the Grace of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Angers, and Privy Counsellor to the King.

"*To the Clergy, Secular, and regular, and to all the faithful of our Diocese*—salvation and the blessing of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"The Almighty—my dear brethren—who, from the highest Heavens, penetrates to the bottom of our hearts, has heard the humble prayer which we addressed to him in opening the Assembly of your Representatives.

We implored him to shed abroad his holy Spirit in their hearts, and to fill them with wisdom and an ardent concern for the public good.

"And it is now incumbent on us to return thanks, that our prayers have been heard.

"You are the descendants of those brave and generous Frenchmen, who were always celebrated for *Religion* and *Patriotism*. As the inheritors of their virtues, it is your duty to transmit them to posterity. Instruct your children in early life, engraving it on their hearts, *that Religion is the only solid and unshaken foundation of glory and true felicity*. Teach them to lisp the name of the *God of Freedom* and the *public good*; swear them to be faithful to the *Nation*, the *Law* and the *King*; for this is the oath of a *French citizen*.

"And ye, my coadjutors, engaged in the honourable duties of promoting the felicity of the flocks entrusted to your care, ministers of a God of clemency and justice, to the sublimity of your *precepts* unite the force of example.

"Read and meditate incessantly on the holy gospel of Christ;—imitate your glorious Master.

"During this state of mortality he evinced a tender compassion for the infirmities of mankind. He preached peace and concord, the pardon of injuries, and brotherly love. He fulfilled the law of Moses, and obeyed the laws of Judea.

"Contemplate, my brethern, this great example of the pastoral office. The blessed Apostles, witnesses of his life and his mission, trod in his steps, and traversed the world to proclaim salvation by him who died and rose again.

"Regard not the loss of temporal affluence. *We be sufficiently rich to live, and too rich perhaps to die.*

"Submit to Divine Providence in all things; be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King.

"We have abundant cause to be thankful, and it is my pleasure that *Te Deum* be sung in all churches and chapels in my diocese, Sunday next, to manifest our gratitude to Almighty God.

"Given at our Episcopal Palace at *Angers*."

SAVANNAH, Sept. 16.

Last Thursday night, about ten o'clock, at the house of Michael Huntzinger, in this city, a quarrel having arisen between Thomas Delany, taylor, and Casper Pauls, butcher, blows ensued, when they both fell on the floor, and during the struggle the latter with a clasp knife wounded the former in the breast and neck, which occasioned his death in about half an hour. Pauls left the house immediately on stabbing Delany, but was soon apprehended and committed to goal. Next day an inquisition was held by David Montaign, Esq. coroner for this county, when the jury brought in their verdict, *wilful murder*.

CHARLESTON Sept. 24.

It is said Mr. M'Gillivray intends to establish an academy at or near Galphintown, for the instruction of young Indians in the arts and sciences.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 13.

By a gentleman from Post St. Vincennes, we are informed that an army of 1500 militia, with all the continental troops on the frontiers in that neighborhood, under the command of General Harmar, were to set off the first of September, on an expedition into the indian country.

*Extract of a letter from Boston, October 5.*

"It is with peculiar pleasure I inform you, that yesterday Mr. AMES had a very large majority of the votes of the electors of this town, as member of the second House of Representatives of the United States: There were 1550 voters, out of which he had 1203. The proportion in his favor in the country towns is equally great. This federalism, and consistency of conduct, is highly honorary to this metropolis—it testifies the sense which the people have of Mr. Ames's services and abilities—and the very large number of voters, greater than almost ever before voted for a Representative, evinces that the people justly estimate the privilege of elections, and that they consider their delegations to the federal legislature of the highest importance. Mr. Gerry I am informed, is chosen for Middlesex, and Mr. Goodhue has a full vote in Essex."

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INDENTS 7s1. *a* 7s2.
STATE SECURITIES 8s.

Contrasting the situation of the United States with that of the whole world beside, how truly eligible does it appear: Great Britain with a debt of three hundred millions sterl. like a mill-stone hung about her neck, and every resource of taxation explored and almost exhausted, appears to have her fate suspended on a thousand contingencies: Among others, the most important is the tenure upon which she holds her East-India possessions, one of the most productive sources of her revenue; this is so precarious, as absolutely to depend on the fidelity of her military establishment in that country.——If we turn our eyes to France, we behold a mighty nation in an advanced age, bowed down with infirmities, and an enormous debt, struggling with deep rooted prejudices, and a despotism, that is interwoven in the very texture of the people—and although her enlightened patriots have performed wonders in emancipating their country thus far, it appears that little less than a miracle can preserve their political Union, without reverting to the first principles of civilization, and beginning again *de novo*. Spain appears to be at an interesting crisis—Civil convulsions impending, and the second edition of the French revolution may be hourly expected. Germany in addition to the intolerable burden of foreign war, is involved in all the horrors of civil dissention: Harmony, peace and confidence are suspended—and without these, all the enjoyments of civil and domestic life are at an end. Russia and Sweden are cutting each other's throats.—— Turkey is groaning under military exactions to carry on the war against Austria and Russia; these, in addition to the cruel peace-impositions of a despotic government, must fill up the measures of human misery, in that ill-fated empire. The Italian States are also torn by internal dissentions, and appear to be on the eve of a revolution. All these circumstances are hostile to that happiness which results from good government—they subvert the principles of the social compact—property is set afloat—and human hope is cut off.—— The United States on the other hand, are by the dispensations of Providence placed at a goodly distance from all these scenes of tumult and misery—peace reigns triumphant through our country—arts, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, under the fostering hand of the federal government, are pursued with pleasure, profit and security—the seasons shed their mildest and most benignant influences on our labors—our land yields its encrease—the exuberance of our fields are transported to distant regions—while the produce of every clime is wafted to our shores—every man enjoys in security the fruits of his industry—nor is there "*any one to annoy, or make us afraid.*"

We are sorry to mention the unhappy fate of the —— of Shelburne, Capt. Cook, who left this port last week, laden with staves and horses.—— According to the account given by the crew who escaped the dreadful disaster: They soon after leaving Sandy Hook suffered for some hours a very severe gale, in which they were thrown on their beam ends—and while in this situation the windward cattle, &c. left their station, and fell to the leeward; which not only deterred her from righting, but brought her so low as to admit the water in at the cabin-door—she quickly filled—and in that situation the crew left her. All the hands were saved excepting Capt. Cook, who was asleep in the cabin—of whom they can give no further account. *New-York Packet.*

Among a number of patriotic toasts drank by the Bucks society, the 29th ult. at Richmond, Virginia, are the following,

10. The Adventurous and Patriotic Eastern Merchants who have gloriously opened a trade between the flourishing States of America and the numerous nations of the South Seas.

14. Our Indian Allies, and may their moral Virtue increase with their Civilization.

☞ *The pubic is respectfully informed, that the next number of the Gazette of the United States, will be published in Philadelphia—on, or before the first Wednesday in November next.*

*Subscriptions in this city will be received by Mr.* PROSPER WETMORE, *at the Post-Office; subscribers at a distance will greatly oblige the Editor by a punctual discharge of arrearages, at this expensive crisis of his business; those at the Eastward and Northward will please to forward them to Mr.* WETMORE *as above—free of postage.*

GEORGIUS R.

GEORGIUS TERTIUS Dei Gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor Dux Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius est Princeps Elector, &c. Omnibus et Singulis ad Quos Præsentes hæ Literæ pervenerint *Salutem*! Cum Fidelis et Dilectus Nobis JOHANNES TEMPLE Baronnetus, Consul Noster Generalis apud Ordines Americanos Fœderatos, Licentiâ Nostrâ nunc Domum rediturus sit; quo iter constitutum rectè commodèque pro muneris sui Dignitate conficere possit Omnes et Singulos, Reges, Principesque, tam Ecclesiasticos quam Seculares, Status, Respublicas et liberas Civitates, Amicos Nostros et Fœderatos, nec non Provinciarum Gubernatores, Classium atque Exercituum Præfectos, Urbium Arciumque Custodes, omnes denique alios ipsorum Ministros sive Officiales cujuscunque Conditionis et Ordinis sint, amicè benevolèque rogandos esse duximus (id quod subditis ubique Nostris quorum ullo modo interesse poterit firmiter per Præsentes injungimus) ut præfato Nostro Consuli Generali una cum Famulitio Sarcinisque suis quibuscunque, non solum ubique Locorum liberam et securam eundi, transeundi, redeundi commorandique prout libitum erit Potestatem faciant, neque aliquam Moram Impeditumve injiciant autinjici patiantur, sed etiam eundem omnibus Humanitatis et benevolentiæ Officiis excipiant adjuventque et novis porro salvi Conductus Literis, si usus ita tulerit, communiant, quod quidem Nos pari oblatâ Occasione agnoscemus et studiosè rependi curabimus.

DABANTUR in Palatio Nostro Divi Jacobi Decimo Die Mensis Julii Anno Domini 1790, Regnique Nostri Tricesimo. *Ad Mandatum Serenissimi Domini Regis.*

LEEDS.

*Sir John Temple, Bart.* Pass.

*FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.*

Mr. THOMAS,

IT was the anſwer of a certain eminent Jew, when aſked by what means he acquired the large fortune he was ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed of, that he had more difficulty in accumulating the firſt three thouſand pounds, than all the reſt of his immoderate wealth.

This may be ſaid to compriſe the whole *ſecret* of riſing in the world; and although none of the adepts in the ſcience have yet diſcovered the ſecret art of putting this rule in practice, the indigent or unbefriended will find as many difficulties as ever, to retard their progreſs, and hinder them from emerging out of their embarraſſments; for it has been obſerved, that the moſt exalted virtues, and the brighteſt accompliſhments, do not find it eaſy to extricate themſelves out of difficulties; this the courſe of human contingencies has proved true, and daily obſervation ſtamps a ſanctity on the aſſertion.

Perhaps in all our towns, there is ſcarcely a man who cannot in the circle of his acquaintance point out ſome one, poſſeſſed of extenſive capacities, ſtrong, natural and quick parts, and a delicate ſenſibility and feeling of honor, who are not however able to raiſe themſelves to any conſpicuous point of eminence, merely becauſe their talents have not been called forth by opportuniy, or their indigence and ſtraitened circumſtances [which ever are noticed by the world] have prevented an animation of their abilities by ſucceſs.

To prevent genius from languiſhment and decay, it muſt be warmed, nurtured and cheriſhed; the fine ſenſations which commonly attend an enlightened underſtanding, will occaſion a delicate way of thinking, which will render the poſſeſſor liable to a great dejection of ſpirits Genius ſhould be tenderly encouraged, or the cold blaſts of adverſity and diſappointment may chill it, like fruits, which if not carefully aſſiſted in their vegetation by the uſe of hot beds, would wither unripened.

I was lately reading the life of that great and good man, Lord *Somers*; and I could not but think, that the circumſtance ef the encouragement he afforded Mr. Addiſon, who would have remained in a leſs conſpicuous point of view, without the aſſiſtance of ſuch a friend and patron, reflected the greateſt luſtre on his character.

That vein of humour which ever was the moſt genteel, would, or at leaſt might, have been tinctured by low life; coarſe and vulgar railing might have been indulged, inſtead of that delicate raillery he was poſſeſſed of; and his taſte, finiſhed and refined by travel and every other advantage, might have grown callous and indelicate—Ribaldry might have been ſubſtituted for thoſe ſentiments of morality which ſerved to awaken the bluſh of confuſion in the female face, and which he endeavoured to ſet off in the ſmiles of native innocence and unaffected beauty; and his pen which entertained the world with the moſt elegant ſpecimens of human wit, might have been the political tool of party rage, or employed in perſonal invective.

His protection prevented his ſinking into obſcurity, and from being neceſſitouſly compelled to ſully that fame which is now the reward of his performances.

It has been and ſtill is the fate of many, endued with parts but little inferiour to his, to droop in indigence; and there are many who might become ſhining characters, in any profeſſion, were there any incitement to ſpur "their ſteed"—

Wit is generally eſteemed an object of ridicule; and a narrowneſs of fortune affords matter of merriment to thoſe to whom fortune has been more propitious.

Is a man qualified to act well his part in any particular profeſſion, if not befriended by a full purſe, or his ſituation is in the leaſt degree embarraſſed he is ſure to be kept in a ſtate of depreſſion, and not permitted an effort to riſe in life.

There is ſcarce any thing in life, to a feeling mind more affecting, than to find that the inſolence of purſe pride is ſo prevalent, as to occaſion ſcorn to be beſtowed on indigence; people who are poſſeſſed of affluent fortunes, who have arrived at the ſummit of reputation and wealth, by a fortunate ſeries of ſucceſsful efforts, ought to conſider, that they betray an unmanly triumph over thoſe who have ſtill their fortune to make, when they attempt, from trivial cauſes or matter of reſentment, to diſappoint others, or depreciate their abilities—It has been obſerved by the immortal Pope, that the world is apt to form an idea of a man at a time when he is leaſt capable of judging rightly for himſelf—thence we find, many are ruined by ſlight errors, trivial indiſcretions, and petty inadvertencies, while others owe their elevation to vices, paſſions, and a ſeries of ſelfiſh views, which are generally more ſucceſsful than, modeſty, a plain underſtanding, and a ſpirit above flattery or mean ſubmiſſion.

Thoſe who ſit ſmiling at the goal of fortune, elevated above the frowns or fortunes of life while others are running the hardy courſe [or wiſh to be] might reflect, that perſeverance and unremitted application may reach the point in which they take ſuch pride.

The conſequences then will be obvious, a well meant ſpirited diſpoſition, with the advantages of a genteel education and a competent knowledge of the world, muſt receive an additional luſtre from wealth; and ſuch an one's accompliſhments will, in their turn, adorn and embelliſh affluence.—And, conſequently, ſiniſter views ought never to influence the breaſts of any, who have it in their power to depreſs the neceſſitous, to add to the difficulties which naturally preſent, by withholding favours which true benevolence would induce them to beſtow, and the beſtowal of which perhaps might add to the number of happy as well as valuable citizens, without doing the leaſt injury to themſelves.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 31ſt day of December next incluſive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimenſions propoſed by the late Commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princeſs Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpoſe to the United States. It is deſired, that the propoſals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation ſhall be of brick or ſtone, and as the coſt and charges of thoſe materials vary, it is expected, that a correſponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-Houſe is to be of ſtone, and ſunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty ſeven feet ſix inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the baſe is to be twenty ſix feet, at which place the thickneſs of the walls is to be ſix feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the ſtone work is to be ſeventy two feet, where the diameter is to be ſixteen feet ſix inches, and the thickneſs of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the eaſt, and four in the weſt. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glaſſy kind, if of ſtone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dreſſed ſtone.

On the top of the ſtone work is to be a floor of joiſts, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eve, which is to be finiſhed with a cornice, the whole having a deſcent from the centre ſufficient to throw off the water.

The lanthorn is to be ſupported by eight poſts of wrought Iron of three inches ſquare and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the ſtone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the ouſide thereof of about ſix feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lanthorn is to be ten feet high, having a ſemicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole ſpace between the poſts ſupporting the lanthorn, is to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be made of iron, each ſaſh is to have twenty-eight panes of glaſs, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the ſaſhes on the ſouth weſt ſide is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lanthorn is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of ſtrong braſs wire, to preſerve the glaſs from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lanthorn are to be well faſtened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be ſo placed as to be turned by a large vane on the ſpire above it, that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of ſix inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lanthorn.

A cloſe ſtove is to be provided and fixed in the lanthorn, which is to be furniſhed with eight lamps, each capable of containing ſix quarts, hung in two tiers over each other tranſverſely. There are to be ſix flights of ſtairs to aſcend to the lanthorn, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furniſhed with two conductors, to ſecure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame houſe is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finiſhed with lath and plaiſter.

A vault for the ſtorage and ſafe keeping of the oil is to be built of ſtone at a convenient diſtance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or ſand, over which a ſhed is to be built, and it is to be furniſhed with eight ſtrong cedar ciſterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be ſecured by a ſtrong door.

Good ſecurity for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper ſtages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a ſuitable difference ſhould be made in the terms, caſh will be advanced for the purchaſe of materials and proviſions.

☞ *The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert this.*

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*By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.*

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled, "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this State, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

*New-York, May 7, 1790.* (1w. 1y.)

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TO BE LET,

*On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the firſt of May next.*

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceaſed; it has ſeven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole Houſe—a convenient out-Houſe in the rear, with a Coach-Houſe, and Stables: for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN

(2 w. t. f.) *Corporation Dock.*

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The Mail Diligence,

*FOR PHILADELPHIA,*

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

*Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.*

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☞ *Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.———Price 1ſ7.*

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*PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.*

*OCTOBER 12——*DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits, 5ſ6.
Antigua Rum, 4ſ9. *a* 5ſ.
St. Croix, do. 4ſ8.
Country, do. 3ſ4.
Molaſſes, 2ſ6.
Brandy, 7ſ.
Geneva, 5ſ6.
Do. in caſes, 30ſ.
Muſcovado Sugar, 80ſ. *a* 72ſ.
Loaf, do. 1ſ5.
Lump, do. 1ſ1½.
Pepper, 2ſ10.
Pimento, 2ſ.
Coffee, 1ſ3. 1ſ4.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3ſ. *a* 6ſ.
Do. French, 18ſ. 10ſ.
Rice, 26ſ.
Superfine Flour, 52ſ.
Common do. 44ſ.
Rye do. 30ſ. *a* 28ſ.
Indian Meal, 18ſ. 20ſ.
Rye, 5ſ. *pr. buſh.*
Wheat, 6ſ8. *a* 7ſ.
Corn, (Southern) 3ſ6.
Do. (Northern,) 4ſ.
Beef, firſt quality, 60ſ.
Pork, firſt quality, 105ſ.
Oats, 2ſ2.
Flax-ſeed, 4ſ6.
Ship bread per cwt. 21ſ. 24ſ.
Country refined bar-iron, 28l. *a* 30l.
Do. bloomery, 26l.
Swedes do. 45l.
Ruſſia do. 30l.
Pig-iron, 8l 10ſ. *a* 9l.
German ſteel, 9d. per lb.
Nails American, by caſk. 14d.
per. lb. 4d.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12d.
Do. do. do. 8d. 9½d.
Do. do. do. 10d.
Do. do. do. 12d. 7½d *a* 8½d.
Do. do. do. 20d.
Do. do. do, 24d.
Pot aſh, per ton, 40l. 1.
Pearl aſh, 57l.
Bees-wax per lb. 2ſ2.
Mackarel per barr. 26ſ. *a* 30ſ
Herrings, 18ſ.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot, 10d.
Dominico, do. 9d.
Honduras, do. 7d. 8l.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton.
Do. chipped. 14l.
2 inch white oak plank, per m. 10l. 10ſ.
1 inch do. 5l.
2 inch white pine plank, 8l.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10ſ.
1 inch do. 3l. 10ſ.
2 inch pitch pine do. 10l.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10ſ.
1 inch do. 4
Pitch pine ſcantling, 3l. 8ſ.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles, 1l. 10ſ.
Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 8ſ.
Cedar 2 inch do. 1l. 10ſ
Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 6ſ
Do. 18. inch do. 18ſ
Butt white oak ſtaves, 35ſ.
Pipe do. do. 9l.
Hogſhead do. do. 6l. 10ſ.
Do. do. heading, 8l.
Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves, 4
Hogſhead red oak do. 5 5ſ.
Do. French do. 5l.
Hogſhead hoops, 4l.
Whitepak ſquare timber per ſquare foot, 10d.
Red wood, per ton, 18l.
Fuſtick, 10l.
Beaver, per lb. 12ſ. *a* 16½
Otter per ſkin, 9ſ. 32ſ.
Grey fox, 4ſ7.
Martin, 4ſ10.
Racoon, 3ſ6 *a* 7ſ6.
Muſkrat, 10d. *a* 14d.
Beaver hats, 64ſ.
Caſtor do. 48ſ.
Chocolate, 12d.
Cocoa. 70ſ. *a* 80ſ.
Cotton, 1ſ9. 2ſ6.
Tar, pr. bar. 16ſ.
Pitch, 14ſ.
Turpentine, 22ſ. *a* 23ſ.
Tobacco, James River, 4d. *a* 3½d.
Do. York, 4d. *a* 3½d.
Do. Rappahanock, 2d *a* 3½d.
Do. Maryland, coloured, 5½d.
Do. Weſtern-ſhore, 2d *a* 3½d.
Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60ſ.
Do. bars, 68ſ.
Do. Shot, 5ſ.
Red lead, 68ſ.
White do. dry, 95ſ.
White do. in oil, 5l. 12ſ.
Salt-petre hams. 7½d.
Spermaceti candles, 3ſ.
Mould do. 11d. *a* 1ſ.
Tallow dipt, 10d.
Soap, 5d. *a* 8d.
Caſtile ſoap, 9d. *a* 10d.
Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb. 15d.
Country do. 5d. 6d.
Butter, 10d.
Hyſon tea, 9ſ.
Sequin do. 6ſ6.
Bohea do. 2ſ8.
Ginſeng, 2ſ. *a* 2ſ6.
Starch Poland, 8d.
Snuff, 2ſ3.
Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh. 3ſ6.
Liverpool do. 2ſ.
Madeira wine, pr. pipe, 60l. *a* 90l.
Port, 52l.
Liſbon, pr. gal. 5ſ6.
Teneriff, 4ſ2.
Fyall, 3ſ3.
Spermaceti do, 6l.
Shake-down hhds. 3ſ6
Dutch gunpowder, pr. cwt. 16ſ.
Nail rods, pr. ton, 36l.
Linſeed oil, pr. gal. 5ſ.
Whale do. pr. barrel 50ſ.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1790.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, to the firſt day of October next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty firſt day of December 1791, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.*

*At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,*

*At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Inteſh.*

*At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.*

*At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.*

*At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.*

*At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio and at the ſaid Rapids.*

*At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the aid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.*

*At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabiſh, to the Miami Village, before deſcribed.*

*At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.*

*At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.*

*At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.*

*At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.*

*At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.*

*At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and and Preſq' Iſle, at Preſq' Iſle, and betwixt Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.*

*At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the rout from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.*

*At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.*

*At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.*

*At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tenneſee, to Ouochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.*

*Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.*

*The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.*

*One pound of bread or flour,*
*One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,*
*Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,*
*One quart of ſalt,*
*Two quarts of vinegar,*
*Two pounds of ſoap,*
*One pound of Candles,*
} *per. 100 rations,*

*The propoſals muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration. No credit is required.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
*Secretary of the Treaſury.*